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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-eighth session
Vienna, 9-17 March 2015
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Russian Federation: draft resolution

Strengthening cooperation with academia and promoting scientific research in drug control issues in order to achieve the goals set forth in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] in which ministers and government representatives acknowledged the need to scientifically evaluate drug supply reduction measures in order to direct government resources to initiatives that have proved to be successful in tackling the causes of the world drug problem,

* E/CN.7/2015/1.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

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Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in accordance with the Political Declaration and Plan of Action[2] in order to ensure that drug demand reduction measures are based on scientifically sound assessments of the nature and extent of the drug problem, as well as on the social and cultural characteristics of the population in need,

Reaffirming also the commitments undertaken by the parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[3] to facilitate the exchange of scientific information and the conduct of research on the eradication of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants,

Reaffirming further its resolution 48/8 of 11 March 2005, entitled "Application of research in practice", in which States recognized the need to develop research networks in order to formulate methodologies for reducing supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

Convinced that the analysis of scientific data and the sharing of experience are of utmost importance in preventing the diversion of precursors and other substances under international control that are used in the illicit production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Underscoring the urgent need for scientific analysis of new trends in the drug control system, including the identification and better understanding of potentially dangerous new psychoactive substances, which pose a growing threat and the trade in which is not regulated by the international drug control conventions,

Recalling the commitments undertaken by States under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[4] to promote the development of regional centres for scientific research and education to combat the problems resulting from the illicit use of and traffic in drugs, and emphasizing the importance of research laboratories for understanding the problem of illicit synthetic drugs and the range of products available on the illicit market,

Taking into account that Member States are developing various practical approaches to solving the world drug problem within the framework of the three international drug control conventions, and stressing the need to scientifically assess their effectiveness in reducing supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

Recognizing the need to increase investment in research and evaluation in order to properly implement and assess, on the basis of evidence, effective policies and programmes for countering the world drug problem,

1. *Welcomes* the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to establish an informal network of scientists, which will be composed of leading international experts in the relevant areas of drug control and which will constitute a practical step in establishing links between science and anti-drug policy with a view to assisting Member States in applying the latest scientific research to the development of effective methodologies for drug supply and demand reduction and for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug users, and calls

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

[4] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to circulate regularly to Member States the key findings of the work of the network;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the publication by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, which constitute an important tool summarizing the scientific literature currently available and serving as a practical guide for policymakers worldwide, and calls for the further development of practical science-based guidelines that include appropriate measures to reduce significantly the non-medical use of controlled narcotic drugs;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate closely with academia in scientifically assessing the effectiveness of measures to suppress, eliminate and significantly and observably reduce the illicit cultivation of crops used in the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and to develop drug supply reduction measures that are science-based, environmentally friendly and development-oriented;

4. *Supports* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to develop, coordinate and disseminate the results of research on precursors of narcotic drugs in collaboration with the international scientific community with a view to understanding emerging trends;

5. *Welcomes* the results of the technical consultations on new psychoactive substances held by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna in December 2014, and calls upon Member States to continue to deepen knowledge of the threats posed by such substances, in close cooperation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization, academia and other international and regional organizations;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of science laboratories in providing comparative scientific data that can assist in the formulation of effective counter-narcotics strategies, and emphasizes the need to continue strengthening the capacity of existing science laboratories and to undertake efforts to establish new laboratories as necessary;

7. *Also recognizes* the important input of the Laboratory and Scientific Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in carrying out scientific research on narcotic and psychotropic substances under international control and in providing Member States with scientific tools and forensic services;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to share the latest scientific research, taking into account the contributions of academia, on the most effective ways of countering the world drug problem in accordance with the three international drug control conventions with a view to further meeting the commitments and targets set out in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action;[2]

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to allocate the funding necessary in order to study the causes of the world drug problem and to scientifically assess measures to reduce demand for and supply of illicit drugs;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission, at its fifty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Draft resolution submitted by the Chair

Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 67/193 of 20 December 2012, 68/197 of 18 December 2013 and 69/201 of 18 December 2014, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem",

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 69/200 of 18 December 2014, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016",

Recalling its resolution 57/5 of 21 March 2014, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016",

* E/CN.7/2015/1.
[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

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Recalling also its decision 57/2 of 4 December 2014, entitled "Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016",

1. *Welcomes* the decision made by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/200 that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, should lead the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner;

2. *Decides*, in response to the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/200, to continue to take all possible measures to ensure an adequate, inclusive and effective preparatory process for the special session by using its existing meeting and reporting entitlements in the most efficient manner;

3. *Also decides* that, in preparation for the special session, it will hold formal meetings following its fifty-eighth session, including two formal meetings during its reconvened fifty-eighth session in December 2015, and up to eight meetings during its fifty-ninth session, to be held in March 2016, and that it will hold intersessional meetings with a view to preparing for those formal meetings;

4. *Welcomes* the invitation by the General Assembly to the President of the Assembly to support, guide and stay involved in the preparatory process, notes with appreciation the ongoing coordination with the President of the Assembly, and looks forward to continuing close cooperation with the President of the Assembly in the preparations for the special session;

5. *Resolves* to inform the General Assembly regularly about the work it is undertaking in preparation for the special session, including by presenting a report on the progress made in the preparations to the Assembly during the consideration by the Assembly, at its seventieth session, of the agenda item on international cooperation to address the world drug problem;

6. *Decides* to recommend to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 67/193 of 20 December 2012, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", in which it decided to convene, in early 2016, a special session on the world drug problem to review the progress made in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments,

Recalling also its resolutions 68/197 of 18 December 2013 and 69/201 of 18 December 2014, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem",

Recalling further its resolution 69/200 of 18 December 2014, entitled "Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016",

1. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 58/[...] of [...] March 2015;

2. *Decides* that the special session on the world drug problem will be convened for three days, from 19 to 21 April 2016, at United Nations Headquarters in New York, following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, scheduled to be held in March 2016;

3. *Also decides* that the organizational arrangements for the special session will be as follows:

(a) The special session shall consist of a general debate and interactive, multi-stakeholder round tables conducted in parallel to the plenary;

(b) The opening of the general debate shall include statements by the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the President of the International Narcotics Control Board;

(c) The general debate shall also include statements by Member States, observer States and observers, as well as by representatives of non-governmental organizations chosen by the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with due regard to geographical balance;

(d) The President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, shall draw up a list of representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that may participate in the special session;

(e) The President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, shall also draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, representatives of civil society and the scientific community, youth representatives and other relevant stakeholders that may participate in the special session, with due regard to geographical balance, for submission to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis, and shall bring the list to the attention of the General Assembly;

(f) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the entity leading the preparations for the special session, shall define, in close coordination with the President of the General Assembly, the themes, substantive focus and organizational arrangements, including chairing arrangements, speakers and participation, for the round tables;

(g) A summary of the salient points raised during the round tables will be prepared by the Chairs of those round tables;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the entity leading the preparations for the special session by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner, to report at the opening of the

special session on the preparations that have been undertaken for the special session;

5. *Also requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to produce a short, concise and action-oriented document consisting of a set of operational recommendations aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] for adoption at the plenary of the special session;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of an inclusive preparatory process, including extensive substantive consultations, and encourages organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, relevant international and regional organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to continue to fully contribute to the process by actively participating in the preparations undertaken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and established practice;

7. *Encourages* all Member States, observer States and observers to consider being represented at the special session at the highest political level;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes set out in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the international drug control treaties

Brazil: draft resolution

Promoting the use of the international electronic import and export authorization system for licit international trade in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 31 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and article 12 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2] which require the issuance of import and export authorizations for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also its resolution 55/6 of 16 March 2012, in which it encouraged Member States to provide financial and political support for the development, maintenance and administration of an international electronic import and export authorization system for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to undertake the development and maintenance of the system and invited the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to administer the system during the development phase in that biennium,

Recalling further its resolution 56/7 of 15 March 2013, in which it encouraged Member States to promote and facilitate the use of the system for the exchange of import and export authorizations and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to provide training to competent national authorities on the use of the system,

* E/CN.7/2015/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

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Reaffirming that the system will facilitate the real-time exchange of import and export authorizations between importing and exporting countries in a safe and secure environment and assist competent national authorities in managing the increasing workload of processing import and export authorizations,

Aware of the fact that the further development of such an authorization system would rely on voluntary contributions from Member States,

Acknowledging the political, financial and technical support provided by some Member States for the development and pilot testing of the system,

1. *Welcomes* the launch of the international electronic import and export authorization system for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control during the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. *Invites* Member States to continue to provide voluntary financial contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the maintenance of the international electronic import and export authorization system;

3. *Invites* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to continue administering and monitoring the system, in line with its mandate, and encourages Member States to provide the fullest possible financial support to enable it to do so;

4. *Urges* Member States to promote and facilitate the fullest possible use of the system for the exchange of import and export authorizations among parties, and as a basis for the further strengthening of the international drug control system, including through the International Narcotics Control Board;

5. *Also urges* Member States to communicate to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board any feedback or suggestions they may have with regard to the further enhancement of the system;

6. *Invites* the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, in full and close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide training to competent national authorities on the operation of the system and on the relevant provisions of the international drug control conventions and the related resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the international drug control treaties

Australia: draft resolution

Promoting international cooperation in responding to synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine and new psychoactive substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned that synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine and new psychoactive substances, continue to pose risks to public health and safety,

Acknowledging the dynamic and fast-paced nature of the market for synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine and new psychoactive substances,

Deeply concerned about reports of the increased purity and availability of methamphetamine and the continuing use of and trade in new psychoactive substances, such as synthetic cannabinoids, 4-methyl-methcathinone (also known as mephedrone), methylenedioxypyrovalerone, other cathinones and phenethylamines, that have effects similar to those of internationally controlled drugs,

Concerned about the potential opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to exploit the market for these substances,

Noting that a number of new psychoactive substances that have already been identified as posing serious risks to public health are subject to national control within certain Member States,

Noting also that the identification and control of emerging new psychoactive substances can pose challenges to effective health and law enforcement regulation,

Recalling its resolution 43/10 of 15 March 2000, on the promotion of regional and international cooperation in the fight against the illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants,

* E/CN.7/2015/1.

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Recalling also its resolution 48/1 of 11 March 2005, on promoting the sharing of information on emerging trends in the abuse of and trafficking in substances not controlled under the international drug control conventions,

Recalling further its resolution 55/1 of 16 March 2012, on promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances,

Recalling the functions mandated to the World Health Organization, under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2] to provide technical recommendations to the Commission with regard to assessing the potential liability for abuse and ill effects of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Acknowledging the ongoing success of the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in improving understanding of the synthetic drug problem through monitoring the illicit manufacture, use of and trafficking in synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine and emerging synthetic substances, and noting the progress in implementation of that approach,

Acknowledging also the work of States members of the European Union, together with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, in developing effective processes for addressing new psychoactive substances, including an early warning system and risk assessment methodologies,

1. *Encourages* Member States to continue to monitor emerging trends in the composition, production and distribution, for example through the Internet, of synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine and new psychoactive substances, as well as patterns of use of those substances within their own national borders;

2. *Urges* Member States to continue to share that information, in particular with regard to patterns of use, risks to public health, forensic data and regulation of synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine and new psychoactive substances, with other Member States and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

3. *Encourages* Member States, based on the information on patterns of use and risks to the public, to continue to adopt appropriate measures aimed at reducing demand;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to develop and share treatment models that are relevant to the unique health and psychological problems associated with methamphetamine use;

5. *Further encourages* Member States to take measures to continue to tackle the issue of synthetic drugs, including methamphetamine and new psychoactive substances, in particular by advancing the monitoring of such substances by improving research, analysis and forensic capability in order to share that information with other Member States;

6. *Encourages* Member States to continue to consider a wide variety of evidence-based control measures to tackle the emergence of new psychoactive

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

substances, including the use of consumer protection, legislation regarding medicines and legislation regarding hazardous substances;

7. *Urges* Member States, based on the principle of common and shared responsibility, to further cooperate, in accordance with national law, in judicial and law enforcement activities to tackle the trade in and distribution and manufacture of those new psychoactive substances which have already been identified as posing risks to public health and which are subject to control within certain Member States;

8. *Calls on* Member States, where appropriate, to continue to pursue cooperative measures in addressing the potential public health risks from the use of those substances, and to share information and expertise with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization on effective responses;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work with the World Health Organization, pursuant to article 3 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and article 2 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2] towards resuming the provision of scheduling recommendations to the Commission;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance the collection of information on emerging new psychoactive substances, including through existing mechanisms such as the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to share that information, where appropriate, with relevant international organizations and international cooperation frameworks, including the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization and the World Customs Organization;

12. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations, including the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, to continue to share information on new psychoactive substances;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission, at its fifty-ninth session, on progress made with respect to the activities described in the present resolution.